The Times

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK

By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

TERMS—$2 per year, in advance.

☞ Any person sending *ten* subscribers will receive one copy *gratis.*

Advertising Rates.

1 inch 1st insertion,	$ 1.00
Each additional insertion,	25
One year,	5.00
¼ column 1st insertion,	4.00
Each additional,	1.00
One year,	20.00
½ column 1st insertion,	7.00
Each additional,	2.00
One year,	30.00
1 column 1st insertion,	10.00
Each additional,	3.00
One year,	50.00

Card in Directory, one year, (in advance) 1.00

Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired. Payments quarterly.

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

☞ Obituary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements.

Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.
Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer, North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples, Second floor, Tate building.

Apothecaries and Druggists.
R. W. Gibson, M.D., West Market Street, McConnel building.
Porter & Eckel, West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneer.
W. E. Edwards.

Book Stores.
E. O. Sterling, South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.
Wilkes & Wiley, North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.
Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shober, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.
E. Koch Schlegel, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Cigar Manufacturer.
A. Beckmann, South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Pritchett, South Elm, near Depot.
Wm. Collins, Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.
David McKnight.

Contractors in Wood-work.
I. J. Collier.
Jas. L. Oakley.

Confectioners.
F DeSoet, Tate Building, corner store.
J Harper Lindsay, Jr., South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions.
Mrs. N. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. A. Dilworth, Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.
J. W. Howlett, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
E. Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.
W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Routzahn, Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Weatherly, Corner East Market and Davie streets.
W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.
L. E. May, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)
S. C. Dodson, West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sloan & Son, South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
C. G. Yates, South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Kline, East Market street.
S. Steele, Corner East Market and Davie streets.
D. W. C. Benbow, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bogart & Murray, East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.
J H Tarpley, Washington st., on the Railroad.

Grocers and Confectioners.
Starrett & White, East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.
Louis Zimmer, Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jno B. Gretter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.
J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.
James E. Thom, Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.
Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor, Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)
Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.
W. J. Edmundson, Davie street.

Millinery and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams, West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.
Prof. F. B. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen.
Westbrook & Co., Washington, near Railroad.

Photographers.
Hughs & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

Sewing Machines.
D H LaFish, Salisbury st.

Physicians.
A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office.)
R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnel building.
Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. E. Logan, Corner West-Market and Greene.

Sign Painting.
A. W. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.
W. L. Fowler, West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Tinners.
Jno. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates, South Elm.

Tomb-Stones.
Henry G Kellogg, South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.
W. B. Farrar, South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.
Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lindsay.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William U. Steiner.
County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.
Freedmen's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jno. Crane, South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII. GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, March 26, 1868. NO. 8.

Written for The Times.

THE LIFE OF Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo difficillius, hoc praeclarius.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER IX.

Winter was now full upon them. The weather was severely cold; snow had fallen; and the roads were in wretched condition. There could not possibly be more campaigning before the opening of Spring; and all had gone into winter quarters. Maj. COLE had his quarters snugly fixed for comfort and laid himself down before his hickory fires to read and to ruminate. He had procured the life of THOMAS JEFFERSON in three large volumes and the celebrated politico-philosophical works of CALHOUN with which he expected to busy himself until the next campaign began. Once more he was a close and diligent student. These great works were very manna for his hungry intellect. He was daily and nightly following the thoughts and acts of those two pre-eminently distinguished minds, reflecting upon them and striking out new ideas suggested by them. He was in the midst of a great revolution, such as they never saw or dreamed; blood, the blood of his countrymen, had flown in rivers; and the enquiry uppermost in his mind was where, when and how will it terminate? He was examining carefully and practically the policy and the reasoning of the illustrious South Carolina statesman. He wished to see for himself whether they were sound and safe, and whether the DAVIS Administration at Richmond was governed and controlled by them in establishing the new system of government, which they were fighting to uphold. Truly, he was delving in a mine of rich, and deep, and splendid thinking and reasoning; but it is not known whether Maj. COLE embraced his doctrines and agreed in his reasonings, or whether he considered them erroneous, and impolitic, and mischievous. He never committed his reflections to paper and no one is living who was conversant with his views. The great South Carolinian advocated a dual form of government and thought that was the only kind of government which could be permanent; but, however plausible and powerful his logic, however specious and fascinating his style of presenting it, the stern God of battles has decided *against* him and *for* the immortal WEBSTER—THAT THE AMERICAN UNION SHALL BE "ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

Christmas was approaching with its festivities, and, though others were preparing for a full measure of enjoyment and hilarity, he was so absorbed with his books, that he little cared to indulge in the levities and high-bounding pleasures anticipated by them. On the eve before that "merry day," the camp rang with the wildest merriment, and the brave boys, who were breaking as best they could the tedium and irksomeness of camp life in mid-winter, had gathered around the quarters of Lieut. Col. GRAY and had called for a speech from him. He came forward promptly and was entertaining them with that sparkling wit and brilliant eloquence with which he was so eminently gifted,—a real, stirring, merry, heartsome, christmas talk. COLE, who was in the Adjutant's tent opposite GRAY'S headquarters, supposing they would call him out next, dropped down on his *all-fours*, slipped out under the back folds of the tent, and, in slang phrase, *skedaddled*. He made no pretensions to public speaking, and he did not desire to follow the graceful—talking GRAY. So soon as the latter had concluded, they turned to the Adjutant's tent and sung out for COLE; but much and loud calling could not bring him forth, nor could they find him "high or low." They were disappointed, that he had given them the slip, still they said nothing; but, on New Year's Eve, they resolved to surround his tent and surprise him. That evening came; they did so, and called lustily for him. He was fairly "treed," and, like Capt. MARTIN SCOTT'S coon, he at once "came down"—surrendered. He presented himself at the tent-door; told them they need not wonder that he ran on Christmas Eve; that the most valiant *veteran troops* had not been able to stand before the Twenty-Second, and it was a matter of no surprise that *one* should flee at their coming, their onset. He, then, spoke of the glorious career which they as soldiers had run; of the dangers, perils and hardships they had encountered and endured; and hoped, that the New Year, on which they were about to enter, would be as splendidly illustrated by patience, endurance, valor and devotion. He, then, tipped his hat to his brave men and withdrew amid plaudits and hurras.

While intently engaged in his historical and political readings, he was interrupted by an order from Gen. LEE, that he should return home to enlist men for his own and other regiments in the service. He, at once, proceeded homeward. He regretted to quit his studies; but it was exceedingly pleasant to him once more to visit Greensborough and to mingle with his relations, friends and associates here. He left his regiment, which was some eight miles below Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, on the 19th of January, 1863. Most of his time, during February and March, was occupied in enlisting men, liable to conscription, for LEE'S army. He followed the Enrolling Officer into several of the counties of the 6th Congressional District of the State, and forwarded a large number of men to different regiments in Virginia. The writer had not a few interviews with him and heard him converse freely and fully on the state of the country. He had enlarged views on the many hard problems of the war; yet in his opinion to the clearest human sagacity and ingenuity the solution of some of them was darkness, increasing and impenetrable darkness. Heaven alone could solve them, and man could understand them only when solved. He was heartily tired of the destruction of life, the waste of property and the desolation of the fairest parts of the South, and extremely anxious that the war should close. He entered the field at the very beginning of the struggle; he had seen all its cruelest phases; and none knew better than he, that sorrow was in almost every heart and mourning in almost every household in the land. It is an historic fact, that the demand for the usual habiliments of mourning was such, that neither black goods, nor crapes, could be procured except, now and then, a small supply was run through the blockade. He expressed his dread of the coming campaign. He thought it would prove the hardest-contested and most fatal thro' which we would have to pass. He felt confident our soldiery would fight heroically and stubbornly; still he was not over-sanguine of our final success. The writer entertained the opinion, that our only hope of success, if we had any at all, was in negotiation repeated after each successful engagement; that the ablest, purest and most distinguished Southerners, not time-serving and slavish politicans and partizans, should be appointed commissioners to compromise and adjust our differences on the best terms which could have been gotten. The Major, though not settled as to his convictions of what would be most politic, considered, that he had yet a high duty to discharge for his section and was resigned to leave this national controversy to the arbitrament of the sword and the ultimate decree of the God of nations.

His brother JAMES and himself visited his sister, Mrs. MATHEWS, at her home in Forsythe, and spent as much time as his duties would permit just before his return to the Army. She was his *only sister* and was tenderly and ardently loved by him. The trio was, then, unbroken; and, though the chances in war are so many against life, yet he had escaped so marvellously, never being wounded or a prisoner, that each hoped he might pass that fiery ordeal to the close of the war unscathed, unhurt and uncaptured. Sustained by the christian philosophy, that "all things work together for good to them that love God," much of the sadness, which stirred each heart at parting, was dissipated and exhaled to Heaven in hope. Hope! what a beautiful charmer is Hope! It lureth mortals into flowery ways; bodieth forth lovely Utopias; peopleth them with creatures almost as fair as angels; buildeth castles high in the air; from the low lands of despondency it leadeth to the hills of expectancy; from the high-raging seas of danger it pointeth to the quiet havens of safety; from the deeps of sorrow and despair it charmeth up to the mounts of God and rest where is its twin-spirit Faith all beautiful and resplendent with the unspeakable glories of the brighter and better land! Truly, Hope is a charmer, that charmeth ever wisely!

Before he was quite ready to set out for the Rappahannock, he learned, with pain and sadness of the demise of Lieut. Col. GRAY. The Colonel had sickened and died since he was detailed home on duty. Well might he be sorrowful! He had lost a genial companion; his regiment, a good and brave commander; his country, a gifted and noble patriot and an intrepid and chivalrous defender! With THOMAS GRAY, he was solemnly reminded, that

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HEAT FROM THE STARS.—It is a startling fact that if the earth were dependent alone upon the sun for heat, it would not get heat enough to keep existence in animal and vegetable life upon its surface. It results from the researches of Pouillet that the stars furnish heat enough in the course of a year to melt a crust of ice seventy-five feet thick—almost as much as is supplied by the sun. This may appear strange when we consider how immeasurably small must be the amount of heat from any one of those distant bodies. But the surprise vanishes, when we remember that the whole firmament is so thickly sown with stars that in some places thousands are crowded together within a space no greater than that occupied by the full moon. The eye cannot see more than a thousand at the same time in the clearest heaven, yet the number is probably infinite. From the first to the sixth magnitude inclusive, the total number of visible stars is 3,128.

NEWSPAPER SPONGERS.—An exchange makes the following sensible remarks: "There are many people in the world who make it a business to sponge the reading of their country paper without any expense to themselves. They are found wherever the paper is left—in a shop, office, store or barber-shop, and often borrowing it before the owner has an opportunity of seeing it. This is done by very many who are abundantly able and whose duty would seem to be to sustain their country paper, by subscribing and paying for it."

Constitution of North-Carolina,

As adopted by the late Mongrel Convention, and which is soon to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government, may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emolument or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 8. The Legislative, Executive, and Supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence unless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to effect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 27. The people have a right to the privileges of education, and it is the duty of the state to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this state.

Sec. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free States, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and are hereby forever prohibited within this state.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the state shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 36. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty senators biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year 1871, the Senate shall be composed of members elected from districts constituted as follows:

1st District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two senators.

2d Dist—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

3d Dist—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

4th Dist—Northampten shall elect one senator.

5th Dist—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

6th Dist—Halifax shall elect one senator.

7th Dist—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

8th Dist—Pitt shall elect one senator.

9th Dist—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

10th Dist—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

14th Dist—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

15th Dist—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

16th Dist—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

17th Dist—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

18th Dist—Robeson shall elect one senator.

19th Dist—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

20th Dist—Johnston shall elect one senator.

21st Dist—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

22d Dist—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

23d Dist—Warren shall elect one senator.

24th Dist—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

25th Dist—Orange shall elect one senator.

26th Dist—Chatham shall elect one senator.

27th Dist—Caswell shall elect one senator.

28th Dist—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

29th Dist—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

30th Dist—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

31st Dist—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

32d Dist—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

33d Dist—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

34th Dist—Cabarrus and Cody shall elect one senator.

35th Dist—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

36th Dist—Davidson shall elect one senator.

37th Dist—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

38th Dist—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

39th Dist—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

40th Dist—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

41st Dist—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

42d Dist—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

43d Dist—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

44th Dist—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

45th Dist—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one senator.

46th Dist—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the state shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress. That each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants excluding aliens and *Indians* not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory and no county shall be divided into the formation of a senate district unless such country shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to the population and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts for the senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Sec. 7. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the state, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the state, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the state, aliens and *Indians* not taxed, shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Sec. 8. Until the General Assembly shall have made the apportionment as hereinbefore provided, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnson, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Person, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surrey, Transylvania, Tyrrel, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancy shall elect one member each.

Sec. 9. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have actually resided in the District for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 10. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector for the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 11. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be viva voce.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 15. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the state, or to allow the counties, cities or towns to do so unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sec. 18. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the Journal.

Sec. 20. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Sec. 22. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a speaker, (*pro tem* ore,) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 23. The style of the Acts shall be—"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

Sec. 24. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or other place.

Sec. 25. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses.

Sec. 26. Each member of the General Assembly before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 27. The terms of office for senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either House, by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the Journals.

Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective Districts and Counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected, shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor (in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State) a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, who shall be elected for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, That the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January, 1869.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation, that he will support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor to which he has been elected.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this state, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall annually communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason therefor.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the Public Institutions of the State shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly severally report to the Governor who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions by and with the advice of the council of State, to convene the General Assembly, in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which shall be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall for the same period be allowed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in any wise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities be removed or a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the Government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may elect such President.

Sec. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place and the person chosen, shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this Article.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute *ex officio* the Council of the State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney General shall be *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this Article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina sealed with "the Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 17. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished and there shall be in this State but one form of action, for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party, against a person charged with a public offence, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

Sec. 2. Three commissioners shall be appointed by this Convention to report to the General Assembly, at its first session after this Constitution shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the Convention shall provide for the commissioners a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 3. The same commissioners shall also report to the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, a code of law of North Carolina. The governor shall have power to fill the vacancies occurring in this commission.

Sec. 4. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justices of the peace and special courts.

Sec. 5. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate; a majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this state, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 8. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Sec. 9. There shall be two terms of the supreme court held at the seat of government of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interest may require.

Sec. 10. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of facts shall be tried before this court; and the court shall have power to issue and remedial writs necessary, to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior courts.

Sec. 11. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution, shall issue thereon; they shall report to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

Sec. 12. The State shall be divided into twelve judicial districts for each or which a judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a superior court in each county in said district, at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

Sec. 13. Until altered by law the following shall be the judicial districts:

1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

2d Dist—Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

3d Dist—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

4th Dist—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

5th Dist—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery Stanly, Union.

6th Dist—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

7th Dist—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

8th Dist—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

9th Dist—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk.

10th Dist—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowell.

11th Dist—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

12th Dist—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

Sec. 14. Every judge of a superior court shall reside in his district, while holding his office. The judges may exchange districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor for good reasons, which he shall report to the Legislature at its current or next session, may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms of said courts in lieu of the judge in whose district they are.

Sec. 15. The superior courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions, whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other courts, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

Sec. 16. The superior courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or fact, determined by a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace, where the matter in controversy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all cases.

Sec. 17. The clerks of the superior courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deed, the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and of such other matters as shall be prescribed by law. All issues of fact joined before them shall be transferred to the superior courts for trial, and appeals shall lie to the superior courts from their judgments in all matters of law.

Sec. 18. In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by jury, in which case the finding of the Judge, upon the fact, shall have the force and effect of a verdict of a jury.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Sec. 20. The clerk of the supreme court shall be appointed by the court and shall hold his office for eight years.

Sec. 21. A clerk of the superior court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 22. Clerks of the superior courts shall hold their offices for four years.

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article; but the salaries of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 24. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

Sec. 25. Actions at law and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change, and such actions and suits, commenced before, and pending at, the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined, according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

Sec. 26. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The judges of the superior courts shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their offices for eight years; but the judges of the superior courts elected at the first election under this Constitution shall, after their election, under the superintendence of the justices of the supreme court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years.

Sec. 27. The General Assembly may provide by law that the judges of the superior courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole state, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

Sec. 28. The superior courts shall be, at all times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

Sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and persecute on behalf of the state, in all criminal actions in the superior courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

Sec. 30. In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable, elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in the county, the clerk of the superior court of the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause, in any of the offices created by this section, the commissioners for the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 31. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of this Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election.

Sec. 32. The officers elected at the first election held under the Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for the members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 33. The several Justices of the Peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of all civil actions founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy, and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishments cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he should cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action, may appeal to the superior Court from the same and if the judgment shall exceed twenty five dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the appellate court; but if the judgement shall be for twenty-five dollars or less, then the case shall be heard in the appellate Court only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the superior court where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice he shall make a record of the proceedings and file the same with the Clerk of the superior court of his county.

Sec. 34. When the office of Justice of the Peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the time, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the superior court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 35. In case the office of Clerk of a superior court for a county shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the superior court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in each. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

Sec. 3. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises and incomes, *Provided*, That no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived, is taxed.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the state, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the state shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the state, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall, in the same bill, levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the state in aid of any person, association or corporation except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the state has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the state, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Sec. 6. Property belonging to the state, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to value of not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties, for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the state taxes and shall never exceed the double of the state tax, except for special purposes, and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. Every act of the General Assembly, levying a tax, shall state the special object to which it is to be applied and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this state twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United states and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

Sec. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God."

Sec. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. In each county there shall be elected, biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Commissioners.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, Roads, Bridges, levying of taxes and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be, *ex officio*, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, first elected in each county, to divide the same into convenient districts, to determine the boundaries and prescribe the names of the said districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

Sec. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provide for in the foregoing section, by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

Sec. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters thereof, a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county Commissioners have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the Township as may be prescribed by law.—The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of Justices of the Peace in cities and towns and in those Townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every Township there shall also be biennially elected a School Committee, consisting of three persons whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make return to the County Commissioners, for revision as may be prescribed by law. The Clerk shall also be *ex officio* Treasurer of the township.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein.

Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township Treasurer, except by authority of law.

Sec. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town, or township, shall be uniform, and *ad valorem*, upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

Sec. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county, who shall hold their places until section four, five and six of this Article shall have been carried into effect.

Sec. 12. All Charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. No County, City, Town or other municipal corporation, shall as-

sume or pay, or shall any tax be levied, or collected for the payment of any debt or the interest upon any debt, contracted, directly or indirectly, in aid or support of the rebellion.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws but shall not be created by special act, except for for municipal puposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporations cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed, pursuant to this section, may be altered, from time to time, or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The term corporation, as used in this Article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies, having any of the powers and privileges of corporations, not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessments, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and contracting debts by each municipal corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the state between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

Sec. 3. Each County of the state shall be divided into a convenient number of Districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained, at least four months in every year; and if the Commissioners of any County shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of all lands that may have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore by this state; also, all monies, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any fund for purpose of education. Also, the net proceeds that may accrue to the state from sales of estrays or from fines, penalties and forfeitures. Also, the proceeds of all sales of swamp lands belonging to the state. Also, all money that shall be paid as an equivalent for exemptions from military duty. Also grants, gifts and devise that may hereafter be made to this state, and not otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift or devise, shall be sacredly invested and sacredly preserved as an inviolable fund, the annual income of which, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and perfecting education in this state, a system of Free Public schools and for no other purpose or uses whatever.

Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the controle of the state, and shall be held to an inseperable connection with the Free Public school system of the state.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, to be extended to the youth of the state free of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the state, or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

Sec. 7. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of state, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of public works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall constitute a state Board of Education.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be Secretary of the Board of Education.

Sec. 9. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free Public schools and the Educational fund of the state, but all acts, rules and regulations of the said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amened or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the Board.

Sec 10. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Capital of the state, within fifteen days after the organization of the state government under this Constitution, the time of future meeting may be determined by the Board.

Sec. 11. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 12. The contingent expenses of the board of shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. The Board of Education shall elect Trustees for the University as follows: One Trustee for each County in the state, whose term of office shall be eight years. The 1st meeting of the Board shall be held within (10) days after their election and at this and every subsequent meeting, ten Trustees shall constitute a quorum.—The Trustees, at their first meeting, shall be divided, as equally as may be into four classes. The seats of the first class be vacated at the expiration of two years; of the second class, at the expiration of four years; of the third class, at the expiration of six years; of the fourth class, at the expiration of eight years; so that one fourth may be chosen every second year.

Sec. 14. The Board of Education and the President of the University shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees of the University; and shall, with three other Trustees to be appointed by the Board of Trustees, constitute the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and shall be clothed with the powers delegated to the Executive Committee under the existing organization of the Institution. The Governor shall be *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the University. The Board af Education shall provide for the more perfect organization of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 15. All the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore granted to, or conferred upon, the board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina by the Charter of 1789, or by any subsequent legislation, are hereby vested in the board of Trustees authorized by this Constitution, for the perpetual benefit of the University.

Sec. 16. As soon as prefferable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University, a Department of Agriculture, of Mechanics, Mining and of Normal Instruction.

Sec. 17. The General Assmbly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the Public Schools during the period between the ages of six and eigeten years, for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless excated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

Sec. 1. The personal property of any resident of this state, to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution, or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. Every Homestead and the dwelling and building used therewith not exceeding in value one thousand to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner any lot in the city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this state and not exceeding in value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempted from sale under execution other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for the taxes, or payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

Sec. 3. The Homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.

Sec. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 5. If the owner of a Homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a Homestead in her own right.

Sec. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may after marriage become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable to any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be divided or bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

Sec. 6. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children or the guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of the husband, or any of his creditors.

Sec. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing section of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed, but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Sec. 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this state, viz: Death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from offices and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this state.

Sec. 2. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offenders, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and those only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly so enact.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a state prison or Penetentiary at some central and accessible point within the state.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of Houses of Correction where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

Sec. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interest may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the state, the county jails, and city police prisons, secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

Sec. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphans being one of the necessities of a civilized and a christian state, the General Assembly shall at its first session appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their conditions with suggestions for their improvement.

Sec. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature as soon as practible, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind, and the insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made nearly self supporting as is consistent with the purpose of their erection.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

Sec. 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the state of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the militia: *Provided*, That all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief, and have power to call out the militia, to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. No part of the Constitution of this state shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place, until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members of the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Representatives throughout the State; and, if upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon, have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELANEOUS.

Sec. 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found for any crime or offience comitted before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper Courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbiden by this Constitution.

Sec. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefore, or aggrue to go out of this state to fight a duel shall hold any office in this state.

Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject matter of their labor.

Sec. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this state, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified, accorging to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 6. The seat of Government in this state shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the state, at the same time: *Provided*, That officers in the Militia, Justice of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section.

Done in Convention at Raleigh, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-second.

(Signed) CALVIN J. COWLES,
President of the Const. Convention.
T. A. BARNES, *Secretary.*

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1868.

*CONTRIBUTIONS.—*These columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS S. ASHE,

OF ANSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

COL. EDWARD D. HALL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

For Secretary of State, Robert W. Best, of Greene.
For Treasurer, Kemp P. Battle, of Wake.
For Auditor, S. W. Burgin, of Buncombe.
For Superintendent of Public Works, Samuel I. Patterson, of Caldwell.
For Supt. of Public Instruction, Rev. Braxton Craven, of Randolph.
For Attorney General, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake.

Conservative State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges—Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin.
William H. Battle, of Orange.
Edwin G. Reade, of Person.
Mathias E. Manly, of Craven
A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe

Mass Meetings in Guilford.

The Executive Committee have given notice that Conservative mass meetings will be held at the following times and places:

High Point,	April 9
Greensboro,	" 10
Gibsonville,	" 11

Govs. Graham & Vance, and many other distinguished men, will be present and address the people. Let everybody turn out.

The New Constitution.

From the complexion of the convention we could expect nothing else than a constitution degrading the white race and an insult to the intelligence of the country; but, we were not prepared to see an instrument which will drive from its support every negro, who has intelligence enough to appreciate it. We understood that the late "great spotted" was emphatically a negro concern. What then was our surprise to find that while it would deceive the negro with the idea of holding office, voting, sitting on juries with the whites, sending their children to the same schools with the white children, mustering with the white men, and above all, the idea of *marrying whites;* we say, what is our surprise to find, in the new constitution, a provision that consigns the *whole* people of the State, both white and black, to virtual slavery—and that too to the worst kind of slavery—we are to be the SERFS of the *bond-holders!* and the great majority of these bond-holders are not natives—*denizens of Wall Street, New York.*

We had heard before that the agents of this bonded aristocracy had come to Raleigh with plenty of green-backs, but knowing a majority of the members had been elected as advocates of relief for the people, we did not much fear; but, behold! The new constitution *compels* the first Legislature to *levy taxes* to pay *promptly and regularly* the interest on the State debt.

The state debt is about	$19,000,000
Interest on debt,	$1,120,000
To run state gov.	500,000
Free negro schools	400,000
Grand total.	$2,040,000

Two millions and forty thousand dollars every year! Yes, and still more, the new penitentiary, the houses of refuge, and still other items, we shall mention hereafter. All this up to 1880, and then an *additional tax* to pay off the principal of the debt. In short, where a man *now* pays one dollar tax, he will pay under the new constitution *at least eight dollars!*

People of North-Carolina, both black and white, have you been sold or not? Answer at the polls.

SPEAKING AT McLEANSVILLE.—The Conservatives will have a general gathering at McLeansville on the 4th of April. Both parties are invited to attend. Col. Morehead and others will address the citizens.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

We give the Constitution, this week, to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

A stay law was accepted by the Convention on the 16th, putting off the collection of old debts until Spring term, 1869, of the Superior Courts. In other respects very similar to the law of 1866—requiring tenth, 5th, half, &c., will publish next week in full.

The McArdle case has been postponed in order to let the radical Congress decide it.

A railroad meeting on Tuesday and seven delegates were appointed to represent us at Kernersville on Saturday.

I. G. Lash received the Radical nomination for Congress in this district.

Arkansas Constitution has been defeated.

The impeachment trial commenced on the 23rd.

California rejects the Howard amendment.

Holden was hung in effigy in Raleigh.

Joseph has had another fight on account of his pap. If the old man don't get home soon, Joe will get hurt.

The Conservative Nominating Conventions for this district are in session here to-day. No nominations made when we went to press.

THE TIMES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

As we wish to do all in our power to advance the interest of the Conservative cause, we have concluded to offer the *Times for three months* at following rates:

Clubs of ten	$4	in advance.
" twenty	7.50	"

Every Conservative will please act as agent, and send on clubs as rapidly as possible, for if we expect to defeat the Black Republican League nominations, we must *work.*

Announcement of Candidates.

To the Citizens of Guilford County: The Constitutional Convention having set apart the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868, for the election of State and County officers, I take this opportunity to say to you that I am a Candidate for re-election to the Office of Sheriff.

R. M. STAFFORD.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. PAYNE, as a Candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, for the County of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. STEINER, as a Candidate for the Office of Register of Deeds.

NOTICE to Gas Consumers.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the 20th day of next April, I will suspend operations in the Gas Works. Financial considerations compel me to do so, as there is not, at this present time, a sufficient amount of Gas consumers to justify the expense and time devoted to the business. I very much regret the necessity of resorting to this, but from the present very limited patronage, I am forced to do so or continue at a considerable loss to myself.

March 24th, 1868. F. P. CAVANAH.

Mutilated Money Bought!

Torn and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shinplasters, bought at a small discount, at Banking House of H. G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

BULLION! BULLION!!

GOLD BULLION bought, and highest prices paid, or advances made on same, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

INSURANCE AGENCY!

Life and Fire Insurance Policies are issued at the King House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN!

Gold and silver coin bought and sold at a very small margin, at HENRY G. KELLOGG'S Banking House, Greensboro, N. C.

Northern and Foreign Exchange!

Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond furnished at ¼ per cent. premium, or to Depositors at par. Also Drafts on England, Ireland, Germany and France, at New York rates, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

Interest! Interest!! Interest!!!

Interests allowed on deposits of Currency, Gold or Silver, subject to check at sight, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

BANK NOTES! BANK NOTES!!

Notes of all the Southern Banks bought at the highest market rates, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG Greensboro, N. C.

Internal Revenue Stamps!

Internal Revenue Stamps of every denomination constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and a liberal discount allowed to dealers, at Banking House of H. G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The accounts of business men solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed at the Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

Stockholders & Bank Debtors!

Orders for North Carolina Bank Notes filled for a reasonable commission, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

CRYES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR,

Improved!

It prevents Dandruff or Scurf.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.
It invigorates the roots of the Hair.
It forces the hair to Bead to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair falling out.
It keeps the Hair from changing Color from Age.
It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It brings Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles, the name blown in the glass, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Spaulding & Co., N. Y. 7:3m

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1868.
Term, A.D. 1868.
Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.
vs.
Andrew C. Caldwell.
Original Attachment.
Allen Hanner
vs.
Andrew C. Caldwell.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in these cases is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the debts of the plaintiffs.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By

WILSON & SHOBER,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	98
" Wadesboro	21
" Wilmington	25
" Rockford	55
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	23
" " Lexington, old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	3
" [illegible]ville	10
" [illegible]ington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	26
" " " new	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co, old	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y

AGRICULTURAL Implements.

In great variety: Clover Seed, Timothy, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, or will be exchanged for any Kind of Barter that can be disposed of here or any other market.

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

POTATOES.

Early Goodrich planting POTATOES, received and for sale by JAMES SLOAN & SONS.

March 31, 1868. 5tf

Fresh Garden Seed.

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Roses (unique) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

R. W. GLENN & CO.
McConnell Building.

DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

The Farmer's Column.

PRODUCTS OF FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND & SWITZERLAND.—The number of England's proprietors as well as her rural population, have wonderfully decreased since 1862. The freeholders and the voting class have greatly diminished in numerical force. The landlords have been lessening the political power to freeholders, by the consolidation of farms. This state of things cannot be too much deplored.—The small number of proprietors (about 400,000) contrast very significantly with the number in France, where there are 4,800,000 proprietors in a population of 27 millions and an area of 123 millions of acres. Ever since the lands of the Church were divided in 1789, by the revolution, which was in a great measure, incepted by the impulse given the French, by the successful results of the colonial wars, the wheat crop has gradually increased from nine to thirteen bushels per acre, and is still progressive. The produce of wheat and oats, has by reclamation and culture been doubled, and the annual return of wheat carried, is more than three hundred millions of bushels, at least, one hundred millions more than the crop of the United States.

The French populations after increasing their home consumption from three and a-half to five and a-half bushels per head, have with average crops, a large surplus for exportation, and supply with French flour as well as French beet-root sugar, a large portion of the deficit of Great Britain. The cattle of France since 1812, have increased from 6,682,000 to upwards of 10 millions per annum and the sheep from thirty to thirty-three millions. The swine are estimated at upwards of five millions.—Besides this, France ships to England, a large amount annually in eggs, fruit, butter and wine: the last in vineyards which have increased one third, since the first revolution. "The great prosperity," says Fisher, "of agricultural France, is mainly attributable to the existence of the peasant population, and we cannot but regret their absence in Great Britain."

Had the common-ages, which existed in England from the time of the Anglo Saxons, to the accession of the Stewarts, which were never held by feudal tenure but were allodial lands, being divided among the poor, to whom they belonged in common, in plots of 8 acres each, we should now have no less than 500,000 proprietors of that class. With that policy the poor laws which have cost England more than five hundred millions since their institution, would have become unnecessary. The poor would have provided for themselves. Mr. Fisher ascribes the progress of the French peasant in part, to the light wines of France, as does another writer, the prosperity of Norway to the same healthful beverage.

All those acquainted with the rural population of France, know that their health, strength and activity are remarkable, particulary when the small consumption of animal food is considered. This is to be attributed to the life-giving properties of the cheap ordinary wine. It consists solely of the juice of the grape. Nothing whatever, is added to give it increased tone or flavor. Such wine cost the peasant but five cents per bottle.

Belgium, is probably the most populous country in Europe. It possesses about seven and one-half millions of acres, or an area of about 12,000 square miles, and is consequently about equal in extent to the State of Massachusetts and Connecticut united. Its population is about 450 to the square mile, and there are 873,997 proprietors, more than twice as many as in England.

Belgium exports butter, but imports grain to the extent of about twelve millions per annum. The agricultural products are, however, one hundred and four millions, or about eight times the amount imported. Its entire imports and exports exceed two hundred millions annually. As a horse eats about eleven time as much as a man, farmers generally dispense with his services and the culture is chiefly performed by the spade. The black cows of the Dutch breed are usually stall-fed. For the first three months after calving they are usually fed on young clover, and yield on an average, 16 quarts of milk per day. To illustrate the modes of farming, Mr. Fisher cites the accounts of a farm of 15 acres, near Ghent, stocked with four cows, a horse, 2 or 3 pigs and a couple of calves. The produce of this farm was $858; the expenses $440; the net returns $418. The estimate produce of each acre of available land in Belgium is $60. This greatly exceeds the average production of land in Great Britain. The secret of this success in Belgian agriculture, is the magic of ownership in property. The secret was well explained by Arthur Young, 80 years ago, "give a man *secure* possession of a bleak rock, and he will transform it into a garden. Give him nine years lease of a garded and he will convert it into a desert." The utter hopelessness of the English laborer, and the almost complete destitution of the Irish peasant, whose landlord has a thousand laws to crush out his vitality, contrast strongly with the self-reliance and comfort of the small proprietors of France, Belgium and Switzerland.

In Holland, the farms rarely exceed 40 acres, but in that country a population 3,500,000 is sustained in comfort. The annual exports of cattle from Rotterdam, exceed 165,000 head, nearly half the amount annually imported into Great Britain from foreign ports.

The soil of Holland is composed chiefly of beds of sand reclaimed from the ocean. The country is below the level of the sea, which is kept back by immense dykes. The frugality, industry and love of political and civil freedom that obtain among the people have made them rich. They hold fifty millions of the national debt of Austria, and raise nearly enough grain for their own consumption.

In little Switzerland, with a population of two and a-half millions, there are 382,350 proprietors: that is more than the whole number in England, with her 28,000,000 of people. The people possess in a high degree, that enthusiastic love of liberty, so characteristic of the inhabitants of mountainous regions. They are contented and increasing in wealth. The country is obliged, on account of the sterility of soil, to import between seven and eight millions of bread-stuffs per annum, and pay for them in butter, cheese and watches.

Chateaux and lordly mansions are rarely seen in democratic Switzerland but the houses of the farmers and people, are neat, comfortable, clean and happy. The average size of the farms is only twelve acres.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.—The New York *World*, in reference to theory of "hard times" that is heard now, in all parts of the country—but especially in the west—thinks "it is passing strange that, with very few exceptions the people all clamor for hairs of the dog that has bitten them. The cry of the people is for more irredeemable paper money, as if there were any special virtue in greenbacks that would ease them of their troubles. It is specie, not greenbacks, that is needed.—Just so long as the taxes are high and Congress persists in keeping over one-fourth of the country under military rule at an enormous expense; just so long as thousands of men are employed by the government to do the work of hundreds; just so long as our business transactions are based on a currency that is valueless the moment it passes beyond the limits of the United States just so long must the people expect to suffer." That is, in a few words, the marrow of the matter.

Giving Thanks.—Let us be thankful for life, and work, and enjoyment; that we may live now and hereafter; that our eyes see what ancient prophets foretold, and ancient saints longed to witness; that duty and opportunity alone are ours, and the results God's; that we can calmly behold all changes knowing "the removing of those things that are shaken" is only "that those things which can not be shaken may remain." Let us be thankful for God our Father for Jesus, our Saviour, for the Holy Ghost, our Comforter, for the Communion of saints and the hope of life eternal.

Religious Theatricals.—The *N. Y. Observer* says:—"Within a month, we have had a masquerade at a church sociable, a live turkey driven up the broad aisle with an offering on his back, a Santa Claus in a Sunday-school, and now a 'dramatic entertainment,' where nothing ought to be known but Christ crucified."

This is Northern "progressive religion" we suppose.

Seventeen-Year Locusts.—The Centreville (Md.) *Observer* says that this is the year for the reappearance of the seventeen year locusts. These insects made their first chronicled appearance here in Maryland in 1799, and returned every seventeen years after that time. They last appeared in 1851, of which many of our readers doubtless have a distant recollection.

Serious fears are entertained that the "Horse Shoe" fall in Niagara river is about to give way. It is beleived that a subterranean passage for the water is undermining the great natural dam, and that the fall will soon be only a wild rapid.

North Carolina.
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D., 1868.
John Weyner
vs.
James Underwood.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, and judgment granted according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
B. F. Hoover
vs.
The Carnbridge Copper Company.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.
vs.
John P. Bigler.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
B. F. Hoover
vs.
The North State Mine.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

Watches for Everybody!

A SUPERB STOCK of fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly regulated, at the low Price of $10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Plain Solid gold hunting watches... $250 to $1000
100 Magic cased gold watches.... 200 to 500
100 Ladies' watches, enameled.... 100 to 300
200 Gold hunting enamel watches.... 250 to 300
200 Gold hunting English levers.... 200 to 250
300 Gold hunting duplex watches.... 150 to 200
500 Gold hunting American watches.... 100 to 150
500 Silver hunting levers.... 50 to 75
500 Silver hunting duplexes.... 75 to 100
500 Gold ladies' watches.... 75 to 150
1,000 Gold hunting lepines.... 50 to 75
1,000 Miscellaneous silver watches.... 50 to 100
2,500 Hunting silver watches.... 25 to 75
5,000 Assorted watches, all kinds.... 10 to 75

The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one price plan, giving every patron a fine gold or solid silver watch for $10, without regard to value!

Wright, Bro. & Co., 131 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of ten dollars, whether it be a watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10; one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address
WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
7:3m 161 Broadway, N. Y.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
B. F. Hoover
vs.
The Deep River Mining Company.
Original Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

What do they mean!

From whence the name?

What will they sew?

Will they use thread coarse or fine?

Do they use much thread?

"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed?

By whom are they made?

How are they operated?

Are they like Secomb & Co's?

Will they hem?

Some Machines require basting.

Will they sew through thick gathers?

How long will they last?

Are they liable to get out of order?

What is their size?

Is the sewing durable?

How?

Of whom can they be had?

C Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

Simplicity 1st in use the same.

Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow.

They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine

About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without rewinding

S "So simple, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs S L Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.

By the C. S. F. S. M Co.

By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute

They are essentially different.

F

Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather.

Ours hem without hand creasing, and tack and seam, without basting.

They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropp'g stitches

S 30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.

They are not, because not complicated.

5by13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price $15, $20 $27, and $32.

Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.

M Cut stitches and pull on seam, &c.

D H La Fish, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine,

Dr. H H STAPLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A H McAULEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at $20. She says she would not take $40 for it. It does fine," &c. 4-6m

JAMES SLOAN & SONS,
GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT,
Having located at G. W. Albright's, 7 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

J. HARPER LINDSAY, Jr.,
(Successor to Ernest Lindsay)
Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries,
Domestic and Foreign Fruits,
Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c.
Next door to Southern Express Office,
Greensboro, N. C. 3—1y

J. A. GILMER, SR. J. A. GILMER, JR.
GILMER & GILMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
Greensboro, N. C.
All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,
TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work, Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m

WESTBROOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
Greensboro, N. C.
Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

DRUGS and MEDICINES.
PORTER & ECKEL
would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of *all kinds*, Patent *Medicines*, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest *Cash* rates. 1—1y

Mrs. S. W. Dilworth,
MANTUA-MAKER
West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the *MANTUA-MAKING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call. Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 5tf

MRS. N. MAURICE,
Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker,
(South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.)
Ladies and Children's furnishing goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambries, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.

BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

☞ DEEDS, Bank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

JOB PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY,

CHEAPLY,

AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

☞ Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

Which is the best!

The Richmond Hair Dye produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & ECKEL,
1—1y *Druggists.*

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!!!

Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!!

The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., *Greensboro, N. C.*, and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.
Address WESTBROOK & CO.,
1tf *Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.*

IMPORTANT!

Received of The Phœnix Insurance Company, *Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.*, Agents, Greensboro, N. C., ($4,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by said Company Sings, N. C. [Signed] E. P. STILES.
Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1868.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by
HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO.,
Bankers and Insurance Agents,
Greensboro, N. C.
Successors to BRENIZER, KELLOGG & CO.
1—1y

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Master's Office.
Sally Kirkman and others
vs.
Lindsay Mills and others.
Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office, that the defendants, Lindsay Mills, Mariah J. Mills, Martha Mills and John Mills, reside without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition the same will be taken as confessed, and set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.
5—6w—88

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Master's Office.
J. W. D. McNairy
vs.
John M. Clymer and others.
Original Bill.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed that the defendant, John M. Clymer, resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and without the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 5th Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.
5—6w—88

North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
In Equity.
The Bill of Complaint of Green H. Lee
vs.
James R. Mendenhall and Delphina E. Mendenhall, executrix of Geo. C. Mendenhall, dec'd.

It appearing to the Court that James R. Mendenhall, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity, for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.
3—6w 88. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

Marble Tomb-Stones.

Tomb-Stones of every design and style, either of American or Italian marble are furnished by the undersigned, at New York prices, *freight added*, boxed and delivered at Greensboro, N. C., or at any Rail Road Depot in North Carolina, warranted sound and free of breakage, with no extra charge for lettering or ordinary inscription.

With an experience of several years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

Price Lists will be furnished on application by mail or otherwise.

All letters promptly answered, and orders by mail attended to.

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Office in Bank of Henry G. Kellogg & Co.,
3tf. Greensboro, N. C.

The best

Kerosene Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by
Feb. 6 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

MONEY SAVED

MONEY SAVED

18

18

MONEY MADE!

MONEY MADE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

CAN ONLY BE FOUND

CAN ONLY BE FOUND

AT

AT

L. R. MAY'S

L. R. MAY'S

CHEAP STORE,

CHEAP STORE,

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

CALL AND SEE!

CALL AND SEE!

L. R. MAY.

L. R. MAY.

JED. H. LINDSAY, SR., would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now with L. R. May, and would be happy to serve them.

North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
In Equity.
M. C. Dean & wife and others
vs.
John James and others.
Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the Court that William James and Charles James, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.
3—6w 88. F. C. ROBBINS C. M. E.

MUSIC STORE.

FOREIGN AND American Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, Music Books, Instructions for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. Musical Instruments such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, etc. German, French and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

Catalogues of Sheet Music and Books sent free to any order on application.

Music sent by mail, securely wrapped, the expense being only two cents for every four ounces.

All orders, whether large or small, strictly and promptly attended to.

Address Prof. F. B. MAURICE,
4—3m Greensboro, N. C.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
Marcus Witty
vs.
James R. Mendenhall and Duncan McRae.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendants to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

North Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall and James R. Mendenhall
vs.
Joseph C. Manning.
Original Attachment.

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.
7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

SMOKING TOBACCO!

DURHAM,
PEACE,
ZEPHYR PUFF,
and other fine brands, for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL.